

West Adelaide—R. Hughes.
New York—John H. Brown.
Hampden—J. James & Co.
To the Editor—J. James & Co.
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The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, April 6th, 1855.

Correction.—We were a little in error, last week, in stating that Mr. Brown, of the House of Commons, had been elected to the House of Commons. He has not been elected, but he has been elected to the House of Commons. He has not been elected, but he has been elected to the House of Commons. He has not been elected, but he has been elected to the House of Commons.

Continuation.—**Militia Bill.**—Legislative Council.

If any thing was wanting, previous to the late vote on Brown's amendment in reference to the Commutation clause in the Reserve Bill, to stamp the present Coalition unworthy the confidence of Reformers; and also to stamp those pretending Reformers who have supported them, as traitors, their votes on that amendment will make up the deficiency. Well might I have written on the walls of the Legislative Hall, where such frauds are perpetrated—where such clandestine proceedings are had to gain a purpose—where the just expectations and earnest wishes of a patient people are ingeniously thwarted. From the very commencement, we denounced the Commutation scheme; believing that it would have a tendency to establish a state church in our midst—an evil so much to be deplored. The Commutation clause was so worded, that easy-going Reformers were duped;—the McNab-Cayley-Spence Coalition succeeded, and the country is now to be forever burdened by a state hierarchy.

We are glad to perceive that true Reformers in all parts of the Upper Province are uniting in one mighty phalanx, petitioning for redress, notwithstanding the ridicule and contempt government organs are endeavoring to cast upon the agitation. Public Meetings are being held in one place, while in another, petitions are in active circulation, showing, most conclusively, the state of public feeling in the matter. The effect has already been made visible in the House. Those Reformers, who were duped in the first instance—and over whom the Coalition exerted a sort of hallucination, have discovered their sad mistake, and are endeavoring to atone for their misdeeds by using the most strenuous exertions, to amend the obnoxious clause in accordance with the oft-repeated expressions of the people of Canada. This question has for years been the "bone of contention" in this Province, and unless it is now settled in a satisfactory manner, there is little prospect of its ever coming to an end. The principle upon which the commutation clause is founded, will not bear investigation; neither will the motives by which the Coalition were actuated, in its adoption. The whole plan appears to be a deep laid scheme, contrived with all the adroitness and cunning it is possible to conceive, in order to lead astray weak and imbecile minds. It succeeded,—the clause was adopted,—the Clergy of the two favored churches receive the spoils; but the whole country has to foot the bill. So far from a "dissolution" having taken place between Church and State, the connection is now stronger than ever.

When the Coalition was first formed, the Reformers that then united with them would point to Spence, Morin, and Chevreau, as a guarantee, while, at the same time, McNab, Cayley & Co., professed to have abandoned former principles and were prepared to bow humble submission to the "unequivocally expressed" will of a majority of the people of Upper Canada. How far they have acted in accordance with their pledges then given, the sequel shows.

Upon the back of this monstrous fraud, the people are now about to be added with the expenses of a Militia Establishment, where the sons of our aristocratic gentry may find easy berth at the public expense. The Coalition scarcely secure the adoption of one obnoxious measure, before another is introduced. In the case of the Militia Bill, no good reason is assigned for the formation of a Militia system—its originators, to all appearance, being governed wholly and solely by selfish or pecuniary motives. What need has Canada of an expensive military or naval establishment? The people are loyal and patient; and so long as good government is administered—so long as the Representatives of the people perform the duties assigned them and pay a proper regard to the country's welfare, internal peace will prevail. But it is when the just expectations of a patient public are thwarted by political demagogues or bigoted partisans, that internal commotion is engendered; and then, should a standing army be in existence they would join heart and hand with the people. Should this new Bill become law, and there appears to be little doubt of it, Canada will have to pay the expenses to the tune of twenty-five thousand pounds a year.

Then we have the Legislative Council Bill. A more unjust measure, having for its object the curtailing of the people's Representative, could scarcely have been framed. The principle of an Elective Upper House, is certainly good; but when these elected Representatives are kept with their hands tied, through Crown appointments, what is to be gained? Public sentiment—public feeling is not represented; while the old fogies, who are responsible to no one but themselves, can have the whole business at their own way. What use is such an Elective Legislative Council? None, whatever, so far as the real principle is concerned. But what can we expect from the leaders of

an Administration who have ever opposed elective institutions? The evil cannot be remedied until after another general election.

The Rectories.

On the 3rd inst., Mr. Brown moved for the second reading of a Bill to abolish the Rectories; but, like nearly every good Bill introduced, it got a six months' halt by the noted Coalition and their hangars-on in the Lower Province. On this vote the Government, so far as Upper Canada is concerned, was beaten by two to one,—the model statesman, the thorough Reformer Spence, he who was considered a guarantee to reform principles, voted to leave those Rectories locked up forever in the Court of Chancery! By a two third vote of the people's Representative of Upper Canada, it has been declared necessary that they should be abolished; yet, the Coalition is opposed, and their sordid toils in the Lower Province assisted by a few political tricksters who have assumed the garb of reform to secure place and power from this part of the Province, have defeated the honest expectations of a vast majority of the people.

The time was when a measure of this kind might have been carried and this crying evil done away with; but Reformers then in power delayed the question—pushed the matter into the Court of Chancery, where they are likely to remain, to the exclusive benefit of certain ecclesiastical establishments. Had Reformers at that time acted with the same degree of energy that actuated their opponents, Mr. Brown would have been spared the trouble of introducing his Bill, and the country better satisfied; nay, further, we should not probably, have been cursed with the present Coalition.

Seat of Government Question.

The debate in the House upon this question appears to have been an animated one. Feelings peculiar to party were lost sight of altogether,—the different speakers arguing from the justness of the cause on the one side, and sectional interests on the other. Although no advocate for perambulating parliaments, we contend it was but just, that Toronto should be the Seat of Government for the next four years; and we sincerely hope by that time to see a dissolution of the Union, on a permanent place selected somewhere. In speaking of the debate on this question, the Quebec Correspondent to the *Colonist* says:—

"There were several little side bar episodes in this business, which were peculiarly funny. Mr. Hartman 'Polished off' Samfield McDonald in capital style. He denounced him at once disingenuous and sneaking; and, I think took a long farewell of his leadership. While Mr. Henry Smith, of Kingston, exhibited a selfishness in speaking of Toronto, which was at once so small, mean and ungenerous, that Sir Allan McNab, the leader of the Government had to denounce him on the spot. It is, however, but just to Kingston to say, that Mr. McDonald, who represents it, behaved with many distastefulness towards Toronto; and if ever the seat of Government has to be permanently fixed, and it is not considered either advisable or just to fix it at Toronto, Mr. McDonald can appeal to his votes of last night, to show that he, at least, as representing Kingston, has a right to look for generous conduct on the part of Toronto. I send you below the years and days on the various motions I alluded to in my letter of last night; and have but to add, that to Mr. Cameron, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Brown and Mr. Hartman, Toronto is indebted for the Government being removed there. I am not in the habit of praising Mr. Brown, or Mr. Hartman, but I owe it to them as a simple matter of justice, to say that their energy and their management are eminently deserving of praise in this whole business."

From our own Correspondent.

Quebec, 28th March, 1855.
When in 1849 a mob in Montreal, led on by men of high respectability, destroyed the Parliament Buildings—burned the splendid collection of books—upwards of 14,000 volumes—many of them, scarce to be found elsewhere, endangered the lives of the representatives of the people, and pelted the Governor General with eggs and filth from the streets—the Government, with almost the unanimous approval of the whole people of Canada, was removed from that city.

The arrangement then agreed to by the Legislative Assembly, and subsequently acted upon by the Executive, was, that the Government should be located alternately in Toronto and Quebec—four years in each place—except the first remove, which should only be for two years.

The first part of this arrangement was carried out. Toronto enjoyed the privilege, if privilege it be, of being the Seat of Government for two years—when the public departments were removed to this place. Scarcely any opposition to this was made by any one. Quebec has now been the Capital for upwards of three years. October next will complete the fourth—when, by the arrangement of 1849, affirmed in 1851, and re-affirmed by a vote of Parliament in 1853—U. Canada should again share the right of furnishing administrations for the ruling power. Ever since the removal to Quebec, there has been manifested by a portion of the Lower Canadian members, a disposition to cancel the agreement, with a view to prevent a return to Upper Canada. The members from Montreal and vicinity, desire a return to that city. The members from Quebec and vicinity, desire to keep the Government here; while, I regret to say, a portion of the Upper Canada members join in doing anything they can to prevent Toronto from again enjoying the supposed advantage secured to her by the arrangement. At the time of the Union, Lord Sydenham, under whose administration the Union was effected, fixed the Capital at Kingston,—expressing a strong opinion that it should at least be in Upper Canada. It remained there but three years, and was removed to Montreal, within L. Canada, in 1844—remained there five years, until 1849—was in Toronto two years, and came thence to Quebec;—thus giving Upper Canada but five years out of fourteen. And now, when the population of Upper Canada exceeds that of Lower Canada, by twenty-five per cent, it is proposed to fix a permanent Seat of Government in Lower Canada!

This proposal would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the jealousy existing between Quebec and Montreal. The proposal made by Mr. Patrick, to fix a permanent Capital, did not suit the views of the more discerning of the Quebec members, because they could not understand that if that were once adopted, Quebec would not be selected; and then they would lose the prospect of ever again seeing Executive authority located here. Thus it was only through the divisions among those who would sacrifice Upper Canadian interests, that Upper Canada was not defrauded of her right.

The debate, during the session of the present year, occupied the whole of two evenings until a very late hour, and caused an excitement, in the House, greater than upon any other subject debated this session. To persons uninterested, it may appear strange that so much excitement should prevail on this question. But when we look at the—many instances—bitter discussions which have been carried on between parties holding extreme views on these questions, more particularly affecting Lower Canadian institutions, and reflect that it has only been here where the legislation desired by those advocating the Lower Canada view of these questions, has, to any great extent, been attempted. And add to this the fact that Upper Canada is every day advancing in population, in wealth, in influence and power,—in a ratio far exceeding anything Lower Canada can ever hope for—and that this very advancement of Upper Canada has aroused an almost deadly, though I must say, a very foolish and futile jealousy on the part of her less successful sister,—we may understand some of the reasons why Lower Canadians fear to allow the removal of the Executive and Legislative powers from their midst. Many of them say, once go to Upper Canada; and we will see no more of them here. Of this I cannot say; but I would, as an Upper Canadian, venture to wish that, unless an improvement, greater than I anticipate, be made in the management of affairs in Lower Canada, before another four years pass away, each section of the country may be allowed to manage its own affairs, through, and by its own Legislature. I am well aware that in this I am opposed to many whose experience and judgment entitle their opinions to the highest respect; yet, I confess I cannot discover the advantage to be derived by Upper Canada, from a connection which costs her annually, a very large share of the revenue she collects; and what is worse than the pecuniary sacrifice, which prevents the kind of legislation she wants, and compels her to, at least, become a party to legislation, repudiated by the most—aye, by an overwhelming majority of her people.

Since the vote of Friday night, by which the House refused to violate the agreement to return to Upper Canada this year, the opponents of removal threaten to withhold the supply necessary to pay the expense. This step, I doubt not, would be taken by many if they could effect it. We will see whether the Upper Canadian portion of the Ministry will, in this, as they have in many other things, succumb to their Lower Canadian colleagues.

It is rumored here, and I believe on good authority, that the Grand Trunk Railway Company, after obtaining the Government Guarantee, to the extent of £100,000, on the estimated cost of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal—have abandoned that work! This Guarantee on the Bridge was no part of the original contract, but was secured to them by legislation; the early part of this session. We know very well who pays the money; but to whom shall we look for an account in this instance?

CORRESPONDENCE.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Chronicles of Theophanes the Pedagogue.

CHAPTER I.

1. And it came to pass in those days that there was a certain man by the name of Theophanes, and he was a Pedagogue.
2. And when Theophanes was a lad, his desires were unto knowledge and wisdom.
3. And when the pastimes of other lads were spent in play and amusement, the pastime of Theophanes was spent in the reading of his book.
4. And of the fat of the ox and the sheep he made a burnt offering, when others did slumber; that there by he might get some knowledge; for he was of a frail constitution of body, and foresaw that of the Oaks of Bashan not many of them would fall beneath his axe; and so he elected to become a pedagogue and teacher of youth.
5. And it came to pass that while Theophanes was even yet a young man, there happened a great war and contention among the once meek and peaceable disciples of George, whose surname was Fox.
6. And the sect was rent in twain, and one part thereof was called by the world Hickeys, after their leader Elias, whose surname was Hicks.
7. And it came to pass that the war and contention among them was more about "Faith" than it was about the good or evil works which either of them did!
8. For the one party among other things contended that the "Old Serpent" the devil, hath a bodily shape,—that he dwelleth in darkness and goeth about the land like a roaring lion, seeking to devour both saints and sinners.
9. And the other party said: ye know little of the devil and his ways, or you would perceive that he is that evil, underhanded, back-biting, ungrateful, dishonorable spirit which dwelleth in the heart of man.
10. But he that saw and judged of these things from afar off, would have said unto them: Verily, neither of ye seem to have overviewed of the spirit of Christian kindness or brotherly love, or ye would not act towards each other as though the Evil One did possess ye both.
11. And it came to pass after they had, for diverse days, wearied each other with long sittings in the temple, the twain divided asunder,—the Orthodox keeping as their inheritance the Old Temple of worship, and also the small temple of learning near thereunto.
12. And the disciples of Elias after they had departed from the temple, journeyed unto the south for the space of a small Sabbath-day's journey; where they built unto themselves another temple; and for the space of one score and six years a small remnant both slumbered and worshipped therein.
13. And if a prophet in Israel should "howl" he would mournfully say unto them: Verily, the Mansion of this world hath so matted the life, the spirit and the power of religion, among ye, that when the chief priest and the elders are taken to their rest, then will this spirit of prophecy fall upon

none; and your temple will be left unto you desolate.

14. And peradventure he would liken it unto a "hollow sepulchre," garnished without and within, full of dead men's bones.

15. And the zealous followers of George, which had been a light unto the Gentiles, were torn and rent asunder; and the mothers in Israel grievously mourned when they saw the "abomination of desolation," spoken of by the prophet, "setting in holy places," and the unbeliever scoffed; and many who "heard" unto them went forth and worshipped no more with them; and they were a "stumbling stone and rock of offence to many."

16. And moreover it came to pass, that as the Orthodox had kept for itself the old temple of learning, that there was no temple of learning whereunto the disciples of Elias would send their children to be instructed.

17. And then it was that Theophanes and one Gueza, a man of a liberal and charitable mind—and somewhat of the faith of Elias—said unto the disciples of Elias: If ye will go forth and build up unto yourselves a temple of learning, then will Theophanes come among you, and he will instruct your young men and your handmaidens, your sons and your daughters, to be capable, useful, and respectable in the world.

18. And how the temple was built up, and how Theophanes taught therein, and how he afterwards taught in the Black Temple and was driven forth therefrom, will be written in another chapter of these Chronicles, by an old friend of Theophanes.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Mr. Romain's Steam Plough.

A good deal of interest is attached to the Steam Plough. It is not yet finished, but the Committee desired to have it at the Exhibition, (Montreal) as it is sufficiently complete to show its principle. We have already given a short account of it, but now give the further particulars:—"It is designed to take the place of a plough to a certain extent, where the land has already been cultivated, and is free from stones or stumps. It stands about seven feet high, and is six feet broad by twelve feet long, exclusive of the wagon pole, to attach horses to. It would appear at first sight incongruous to have horses and steam combined, but practice has shown that the machine cannot be wholly locomotive, and the horses are indispensable to move it from the barn or engine house to the field, and on very indolent ground to help to turn it at the end of the furrow. Horses would not in all cases be required for this last evolution; indeed it is expected eventually to dispense with the horses after the machine reaches the field. While ploughing, this machine will also perform the part of a harrow, levelling the soil and forming a furrow; and to complete the operation of cultivation, it is also intended that it shall deposit the seed in the ground. Taking a view from behind the machine, we find a strong boiler plate frame work, in the centre of which is placed the boiler. On each side are placed two large wheels five feet in diameter, with a tyre of fifteen inches broad, to stop the wheels from sinking in soft ground; behind the wheels is a transverse shaft carrying pinions with gear into the large wheels.—These pinions are thrown into gear or out, propelling one or both wheels at pleasure, behind this shaft is the digging cylinder made of boiler plates. Four inches from the periphery of this cylinder is rivetted and bolted a series of spiral knives which cut in succession, and throw the earth up behind it and against the seed box or partition in a fine pulverized state, the onward progress of the machine filling up the trench formed by the knives; behind the leveller is a small wooden roller which presses on the soil; this is all in the centre of the frame. On the outside of the frame there are two small engines set at right angles to each other, and attached to each other, attached to two upright shafts by two connecting rods working horizontally, and driving each end of the cutting cylinder with bevil gearing. The whole work is a masterpiece of mechanic engineering. It is principally made of wrought iron, exquisitely finished in turning, planing, slotting and shuffling; the bushes, bearings, and journals are also of wrought iron, and are case-hardened to prevent their cutting, as the machine will necessarily have to be worked in places where a good deal of sand and dust will be flying about. The cylinders are covered with black walnut and hooped with copper; the frame work is firmly stayed together with tubular stays. The boiler is new, and was brought out at first solely for steam cultivation, but can be adapted for ordinary purposes, although not fully tested. Competent Engineers pronounce the boiler admirably adapted for the object in view. It is coniform, or wedge-shaped; the tubes contain the water, and are so disposed as to baffle the heat in making its exit to the smoke box and funnel. It has every precaution for safety that a railroad locomotive has; glass water gauge and cocks, scharff steam, pressure gauge, and two safety valves. We were not a little surprised to hear that the whole work has been brought to its present state of completeness in the short space of two months. One week more would have completed the connection of steam-pipes, &c., and shows the facility with which, a great amount of work can be done, and so testifies to the different working parts in the Locomotive Manufactory of Kimond Brothers, late of the Wallace Foundry, Dundee.—*Pilot*.

To CLARIFY MAPLE SUGAR.—Many of our country readers are now engaged in sugar making, and for the information of those who desire to make a good article, we copy from the Michigan Farmer the commendation of a new method which an intelligent Vermont farmer practices for the purpose of removing the coloring matter of the sap. It renders the sugar nearly as white as common crushed sugar. His method is to filtrate all his sap before boiling, through a hopper or box of sand, which he says, takes out not only all the dirt, but all the stains derived from leaves, tubs, crumbs of bark, and all other coloring matter that can prevent the sugar from being pure white.

INDIAN WAR BREWING.—The St. Louis Republican of the 17th says that the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Laramie appear to be determined to give the whites a "big fight" this spring. They have been unusually impudent in their stock-stealing operations, and the Republican learns, from private correspondence, that they are certainly preparing for a fierce conflict with the force which our government may send to chastise them for their thefts and murders.

FALLING OF A LARGE PIECE OF ROCK ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The passenger by the noon train from New York, and which was due here at 6 15 o'clock, had a narrow escape when near Rhinebeck.

As the train was passing into a curve, a piece of rock at least two tons in weight, fell upon the track and rolled over so that only a small part of it lay on the rail. The engineer fortunately saw it fall and instantly set about checking the motion of the train, which was then going at full speed. So sudden was it checked and so quick the jerk that the passengers were all thrown from their seats, and for a time the utmost confusion prevailed. The cow-catcher hit the rock, which lay so nicely poised, that the locomotive rolled off without receiving any injury and with apparent ease. Upon learning the cause of the sudden stoppage the passengers became calmed down and in a few minutes the train was under motion.—It was a narrow but fortunate escape.—*Alb. Jour., Tuesday, 20.*

RUSSIAN CREDULITY.—A Constantinople letter gives, as from a Russian prisoner, the following explanation of the origin of the present war:—"The Turks mastered the Russian Bishop and several Russian priests at Jerusalem. God, in his wrath, sent a squadron of Angels to carry away the tomb of Christ, which remains at this moment suspended in the heavens, and he commissioned the Czar to avenge the pagan sacrifice. When the Emperor Nicholas shall enter Jerusalem as a conqueror, as by the aid of heaven, he certainly will do, Christ's tomb will be restored to its place. The phalanx of angels will line the road which the conquering Russian army will pass, and will present arms to them. Then the Czar will be master of the whole world, which will renounce its errors and become converted to the orthodox faith. This story is repeated by the Poles and implicitly believed by the Russian serfs."

The Committee of Enquiry appointed to investigate into the charges preferred against Mr. Hincks and other Ministers, is likely to result, through the connivance of the Government, in an acquittal. "The Emperor" did not abdicate his seat for nothing, and probably power was sold in return for a whitewashing. The grandiose denunciations of the Attorney-General West, and of others, against the then Ministerial Speculators and gamblers, have now faded into mere vapour. Lord Elgin and Mr. Hincks evidently united to bring the Old Compact back again into power to do the dirty work of crushing the hopes of the Volunteers, through ennobling the Churches of England and Scotland for ever, by the Commutation fraud. In return, we should not be surprised to find that the present Government will do the dirty work of screening the guilty speculators, and allowing the public gambler or robber to go free.—*Examiner*

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The new and extensive glass factory at the town of Progress on the mouth of Rancocas Creek, N. J., was blown down yesterday, during the gale, and 25 workmen engaged in the manufacture of glass were buried. At the late accounts 8 dead bodies had been taken from the ruins and several others severely wounded. Among the killed was a son of Alderman Palmer, of this city. The property belonged to Julius Ketter, and was damaged to the extent of \$15,000.

Mr. Mackenzie has given notice of the following important motion:—"For a Select Committee with instructions to frame and report a Bill to this House annulling and repealing every part of the Statutes which in any way authorize the establishment of separate or sectarian Schools to be supported in whole or in part from the public taxation, although founded upon a sectarian basis and intended to connect particular churches or religious societies with the State in Upper Canada.—March 20."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Legislative Assembly.

Quebec, March 31, 1855.

Last night, after the report left, on motion of Mr. Cayley, the House went into Committee and reported several resolutions which were agreed to as follows:—

- 1st. Resolved,—That it is expedient to remove certain doubts as to the duties payable under the Act 18, Vic. cap. 5, entitled, "An Act to amend the Acts imposing duties of Customs on certain kinds of sugar."
- 2nd. Resolved,—That all refined sugar whether in loaves or lump, candied, crushed, powdered or granulated or in any other form, or other sugar equal to refined sugar in quality, is subject under the said Act to a duty of 12s per cwt.
- 3rd. Resolved,—That white clayed sugar, and yellow bastered sugar, or sugar of any kind equal in quality to any of the said kind of sugar, but not equal in quality to refined sugar is subject under the said Act to a duty of 8s 6d per cwt.
- 4th. Resolved,—That raw sugar and all sugar of any kind not in quality to any of the above mentioned is under the said Act, subject to a duty of 6s 6d per cwt.

Hon. Mr. Cayley then introduced a bill in accordance with the said resolutions, and the same was read a third time and passed.

The rules of the House were suspended for that purpose.

This bill was also passed by the Legislative Council yesterday.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to the Committee on private business, viz:—

Bill to authorize the construction of a dam or breakwater over the Grand River, at or near the village of Preston, County of Waterloo; Bill to incorporate the Imperial Fire and Marine Insurance Company; Bill from the Legislative Council entitled, "An Act to extend the powers of the Consumers Gas Co., of Toronto"; Bill to incorporate the Sherbrooke Literary Institute; Bill to incorporate the Niagara Bank; Bill to determine the course of the division or side lines of the lots in certain concessions in the Township of Smith; Bill to determine the manner in which the division or side lines in the Township of Wolfe Island shall be drawn; Bill to incorporate the Canada powder Company.

The House went into Committee on the bill to regulate the militia of this province, and to repeal the acts now in force for that purpose, and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday next.

Hon. Mr. Merritt, from the general Committee of Elections, reported the names of the members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the petitions complaining of an undue election and return for the County of Argenteuil as follows:—James Shaw, Chas. Daoust, Robert Forrie and Robert H. Somerville, Esqrs., and John Wilson, Esq., to be chairman.

On motion of Sir A. McNab, it was resolved that the House would, on Tuesday, resolve it-

self into a committee to consider of making provision out of the consolidated revenue fund for the payment of the salaries of officers and other expenses to be incurred in the establishment and organization of the Militia force in this Province—it was then resolved that the House do resolve itself into said Committee on Tuesday next.

The House went into Committee on the bill to reform the Municipal system of Lower Canada, and to establish county, parish, and Township municipalities therein, and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Quebec, April 3.

Last night after the report left, Mr. LaPlante introduced a bill to establish Registry Offices in all the counties in Lower Canada.

Hon. Mr. Merritt read an affidavit sworn to by John Wilson, Esq., stating that during the night he became seriously indisposed and is now quite unable to leave his room. That by the mail of Saturday last, he was informed of distressing tidings from his family, and he intended to leave for home this morning but was unable from the severe indisposition to do so.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Merritt, it was resolved, that the cause shown in the affidavit of John Wilson, Esq., for his absence from this House is satisfactory, and that his attendance be dispensed with as Chairman of the Argenteuil Election Committee. The Committee is thus dissolved and a new one must be chosen.

Mr. Brown moved that the bill to abolish the Rectories, be read a second time.

Mr. Felton moved in amendment, that the said bill be read a second time this day tonight and be then the first order of the day.

Hon. Mr. Cameron moved in amendment that the bill be read a second time this day 6 months.

Yeas—Alley, Blanchet, Bédard, Cameron, Cawson, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chisholm, Clark, Crawford, Crisler, Daly, Desautels, Dionne, Attorney General Drummond, Feltner, Bellechance, Fournier, Gill, Labele, Langton, Laporte, Larwill, Lemieux, Lorange, Lyon, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McCann, Masson, Morrison of Niagara, Pouliot, Powell, Rankin, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Tache, Terrill and Thibodeau—42.

Nays—Aikins, Belle, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Christie, Church, Cook of South Oxford, Daoust of Beauharnois, Darche, DeLong Dewitt, Dorion of Athabaska, Dorion of Montreal, Feltner, Ferguson, Ferrie, Foley, Gould, Hartman, Jackson, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Matheson, Merritt, Munro, Niles, Papin, Prevost, Roblin, Rolph, Sanborn, Scatcherd, and Smith of Northumberland and West—37.

The House went again into Committee on the Bill to prevent the traffic in Alcoholic and Intoxicating Liquors, and the Committee rose, reported further progress, and obtained leave to sit again on this day tonight, to be then the first order of the day.

The House then adjourned.

To-night the Governor General assented to the following Bill viz:—

An Act to amend the act to authorize the construction of a Railway from Galt to Guelph.

An act to vest in Edward Shortt, of Toronto, Esq., the road or concession allowance between lots Nos. 15 and 16 in the 6th Concession, Township of Thorah.

An act to incorporate the Evangelical Society established at La Grande Ligne, in the District of Montreal, for the purpose of Education and Religious Instruction.

An act to incorporate the College of Menou.

An act to explain an act, intimated an act to amend the acts imposing Duties of Customs.

An act to make certain provisions rendered necessary by the separation of the Counties of Halton and Wentworth.

An act to extend the time for completing the Louth Harbour.

Sir A. N. McNab brought down a return, containing the Royal Instructions to Sir Edmund W. Head, also a message containing a letter from Lord Elgin; and one from Louis Napoleon with reference to the vote of the Canadian Parliament upon the Eastern War. The letter is the same as published a short time ago.

The House afterwards, in committee of supply, voted £25,000 for the establishment of the Militia.

It then went into committee of the whole, and was considering the Lower Canada Municipal Bill when the report left.

Quebec, April 4.

Last night after the report left, the House adopted the report of the Contingent Committee, recommending the payment of \$2 per diem extra pay to the members of the House for the remainder of the Session, by the following division:—

Yeas—Alley, Blanchet, Cayley, Chabot, Chisholm, Church, Cook (Oxford), Crawford, Crisler, Daly, Desautels, Dionne, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Feltner, Ferrie, Foley, Fournier, Gould, Jackson, Laporte, Laporte, Labouliere, Lorange, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Macdonald of Cornwall, Sir A. N. McNab, Meagher, Morrison, North Simoes, O'Farrell, Pouliot, Powell, Rankin, Rhodes, Roblin, Solicitor General Ross, Sanborn, Scatcherd, Smith of Northumberland, Somerville, Spence, Terrill, and Thibodeau—46.

Nays—Aikens, Bell, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Chapais, Christie, Darche, Delong, Dewitt, Dorion of Athabaska, Dostaler, Elgin, Ferguson, Fournier of Bellechance, Fraser, Hartman, Langton, Lumsden, Matheson, Matthee, Merritt, Munro, Murney, Papin, Prevost, Roblin, Stevenson, and Wright—30.

On motion of Sir Allan N. McNab, the House went into Committee to consider of making provision out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the payment of the salaries of officers and other expenses to be incurred in the establishment and organization of the Militia force in this province, and agreed to a resolution to be reported to-morrow. Committee obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The House went again into committee on the bill to reform the municipal system of Lower Canada, and to establish county, parish, and township municipalities therein; and the committee rose and reported progress, and sit again this day.

The House went again into committee on the bill to incorporate the St. Francis Bank, and made several amendments thereto, to be reported to-morrow, and then to be the first order of the day.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Chabreau, the bill from the Legislative Council, intimated an act to extend the provisions of the act to facilitate actions against persons associated for commercial purposes, and against incorporated companies; was ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The bill to incorporate the Montreal Locomotive, Marine and Steam Forge Works Company was considered in committee and amended, to be reported to-morrow, and to be then the second order of the day.

The House went again into committee on the bill to reform the municipal system of Lower Canada, and to establish county, parish, and township municipalities therein. The committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

This evening the Hon. Inspecteur General introduced a bill to facilitate the transfer of municipal debts.

And on the motion that the House do concur in the report of the Committee of Supply, voting \$25,000 for the organization of the Militia, the House divided: Yeas 46 Nays 36.

The House then went into committee on the bill to reform the municipal system of the Militia, and passed through several clauses of the Militia bill.

